

## AT THE WAYSIDE INN.

Christian Endeavorers Visiting Historic Ground—Two Concord and Lexington Day—Concord Dressed in Holiday Attire and the Town Given Over to the Visitors—They Threw Old Sam Adams' Head.

CONCORD, Mass., July 18.—To-day was Concord and Lexington day with the Christian Endeavorers, and thousands made a pilgrimage to these historic spots. The special trains bearing the pilgrims stopped over an hour at Lexington before reaching this village, and the visitors were entertained and shown about the town by the Lexington society.

At Concord a large number of guides, members of the local Endeavor societies, conducted the visitors to the different points of interest.

At the Wayside Inn, Mrs. Daniel Lathrop, the national president of the Children of the Revolution, held a reception for the Children of the American Revolution and the Junior Endeavorers.

Rev. Frances E. Clarke, founder and president of the Christian Endeavor movement, and his wife, who is the president of the Juniors; Rev. T. R. Hamlin, one of the trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, the Presbyterian church in Washington, D. C., with his family; Dr. Alden, the husband of "Pansy" and many other prominent people in the work, assisted Mrs. Lathrop. The local Endeavorers furnished patriotic music for the occasion.

The town officers were in the town square for the visitors. The First Parish church was open all day and the visitors were allowed to stand where Sam Adams stood in the historic provisional congress.

The Wright tavern was also open, and the visitors were allowed to stand where the original bar where Maj. Pitclain drank the morning of April 19, 1775.

The whole town was at the service of the Endeavorers, and the Concord society made the visit one to be long remembered. The business men of the town decorated for the occasion, and the Christian Endeavor flag is seen everywhere.

## THE NEW CONGRESS

Is Now Short Seven of Its Original Members.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Fifty-fourth congress is but a few days more than four months old, and but seven months have elapsed since the election of its members, and yet there have been seven casualties in the ranks of the House of Representatives chosen last November. Five by death and two by resignation. The latter include Representatives J. C. Burroughs, republican, of the Third Michigan district, who was chosen senator to succeed the late Senator Francis B. Stockbridge, and his successor has been elected in the person of Alfred M. Bland. Also Representative J. P. Blake, democrat, of the Tenth Georgia district, who resigned in consequence of reports that his election had been secured by unfair or improper means. He will go before the people again, so that they may make it clear whether they desire that he or Populist "Tom" Watson represent them.

Those who have died include, beside Representative Frederick Remann, of the Tenth Illinois district, the following:

Myron B. Wright, republican, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania district; November 31, 1894. James H. Coddling has been elected to fill the vacancy.

Phillip S. Post, republican, of the Tenth Illinois district; January 6, 1895. His place was filled by George W. Prince.

Messrs. Wright and Post were members of the Fifty-third congress at the time of their death.

Andrew J. Campbell, republican, of the Tenth New York district; December 6, 1894.

William Cogswell, republican, Sixth Massachusetts district; May 23.

Mr. Campbell was elected in Gen. Daniel Sickles' old district in New York and his successor is likely to be a democrat. In the other two cases there is no change expected in the political bias of the new representatives.

## WAGNER PALACE CARS

Used as a Means of Smuggling Contraband Chinese.

DETROIT, Mich., July 18.—Herbert Johnson, of Windsor, who was released only two months ago after serving a term for smuggling Chinese into this country, was arrested last night at the Fort Street Union depot by Treasury Agent E. O. Wood and Inspector Kennary. He was caught in the act of smuggling four Chinese over in the Wagner sleeping car.

Conductor Frederick R. Lincoln, of Buffalo, and Porter Charles McLain, of Chicago, and the four celestial, Lee Sin, Lee Shook, Lee Hung and Lee Ping, none of whom can speak a word of English, were also arrested and locked up in the county jail.

The capture was the result of continued diligent work on the part of Wood and Kennary, who had been trying to fathom the peculiar manner in which Chinese were being smuggled into this country.

When the officers went through the car Tuesday night the porter locked the stateroom door, saying it was occupied by ladies. The conductor affirmed this statement. The officers insisted on entering, and found Johnson and the four Chinese occupying the berths. The arrests followed.

## COSTLY FIRES

At Oswego, Ill.—Elevator and Stock Barns Burned.

AUBURN, Ill., July 1.—Fire destroyed the grain elevator belonging to Thomas Wayne & Son, of Oswego, Tuesday night. Twenty-five thousand bushels of oats were consumed. Loss, \$15,000; no insurance.

Lightning set fire to the immense barn of Shaw's stock farm Tuesday night, destroying three thousand together with immense quantity of hay and grain. Several head of stock were also burned. Loss \$10,000.

## FIVE MEN SCALDED

By an Explosion on the Torpedo Boat.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 18.—Shortly after noon yesterday the light-house steamer Cactus came steaming up the harbor at the top of her speed, the cause of which was made known as soon as the vessel reached the pier. She had on board five men from the engineer's department of the torpedo boat, Ericsson, who had been terribly scalded by the bursting of the exhaust steam pipe while the vessel was trying her speed off Bartlett's reef.

## THE GREAT DEBATE.

An Acrimonious Exchange of Personalities Marks the Opening of the Day's Talk—The Congress which Demoralized Silver Denounced as Corrupt by Mr. Harvey and Defended by Mr. Horner—Adjourned Until Saturday.

CHICAGO, July 18.—In the opening exchange of personalities, among other things, Mr. Harvey said:

"Mr. Horner and numerous employees of newspaper concerns and other corporations are in part, many of them, representing their honest convictions, and I accord that to the honorable gentleman from New York. Many of them never stop to analyze the question, the great principle that must make or unmake the republic in which they live. It is only a question of salary which they consider."

You say that a man should better himself, and if a better salary is offered him to take it. Not for all the combined salaries in the world would I accept a position where I would have to advocate a principle that I thought would destroy the liberty of my countrymen."

Mr. Horner replied that he was something in life greater than money. When we again get the American people to believe this—and not until then—can we again have liberty in this land, and every man will have an opportunity to make a living without being degraded by the aggregation of selfish interests. The value of the debate yesterday was this: A steady representation has gone before the people of the United States that there was \$8,000,000 of silver coined by the United States prior to 1873.

Mr. Horner took up the question of the origin of the law of 1873. He said it was drafted after consulting a large number of experts, who were apt to know a little more about the money question than those who had never studied it at all. He denied that the bill had its origin in England or anywhere except in the brains of the people who were looking after the coinage interests of the United States.

"Every step taken in the inception of this matter was open as the light. Thousands of copies of the bill were sent broadcast to all parts of the country. No one tried to keep up the fact that the bill, as originally drafted by Knox and endorsed by Secretary Boutwell of the treasury, dropped the silver dollar piece of the United States and changed the unit of value. All the letters of the experts and the report of Mr. Knox were printed by order of the senate."

Mr. Knox openly and squarely presented this bill to congress? It was debated in the senate for three days. It came to a vote in the senate January 10, 1871, and passed by a yeas and nays vote.

The senators from the Pacific slope for it, and Senator Sherman voted against it. The fifty-first congress did without action having been taken on the bill.

Mr. Harvey continued his line of attack on the honesty of the congress of 1873, referring to the fact that the bill, as originally drafted by individuals and the press against George A. Basset, clerk of the ways and means committee. The salary grab bill, which had to be repealed by force of public sentiment, was passed by the congress which did not support silver.

Mr. Horner interrupted—By whom? What proof have you that anything was erased?

Mr. Harvey—I will get to the proof of that a little later. As the bill passed both houses the unit was on gold and the free and unlimited coinage of both metals was provided for. But as enrolled the mints were closed to free and unlimited coinage of silver, except as to the trade dollar, afterwards abolished. The standard silver dollar was fraudulently omitted after the bill had passed both houses.

Mr. Horner—Upon the face of his own bill there is a proof that, to any man who has studied this question, is conclusive. The whole attempt to prove that any silver was reduced in the house and senate is false. Does any man in his senses believe that they ever undertook to give free coinage of silver to a standard dollar of 384 grains. The old dollar was not reinstated, but the silver dollar was reduced from 412½ grains to 384 grains and made a subsidiary coin like all the other silver coins of the United States.

On the request of Mr. Horner the debate was adjourned to 1 o'clock Saturday next.

Sentenced to Death by Recorder Goff.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Recorder Goff, in the court of general sessions yesterday, imposed the death sentence upon Maria Barberi, the young Italian woman who last Tuesday was convicted of the murder of her former lover, Domenico Cataldo. The week beginning August 19 was fixed for the execution.

Will Take Depositions in Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Attorney-General Maloney intends going to Philadelphia next week to take depositions concerning the connection of the Fidelity company of that city, with the companies comprising the Chicago Gas trust.

Invited by the Queen.

LONDON, July 19.—Henry Irving, the actor; Walter Besant, the novelist, and Lewis Morris, took a train for Windsor yesterday afternoon and were formally invested with their rank of knighthood by the queen.

The Surveyor-General of California Overruled.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The secretary of the interior yesterday directed that the survey of the range Buena Vista, in San Diego county, Cal., made by Deputy Surveyor Treadwell, be approved. The surveyor-general had rejected it for technical reasons.

Respite for Sixty Days.

COLUMBUS, O., July 19.—Gov. McKinley yesterday afternoon granted a respite of sixty days to Isaac Edwards, who was to have been hung at midnight.

## DUN'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The News of the Week Not Entirely Encouraging—Signs of Midsummer Dullness—Money Abundant and the Volume of Exchange Nearly Equal to 1892—The Future Turn on Crops, and Crops Are Said to be Fair.

NEW YORK, July 20.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade, issued to-day, say:

The week's news is not entirely encouraging, but is all the more natural because there are signs of midsummer dullness. Wheat prospects are not quite so good as last week, but still there are lower prices, as corn and cotton have been lowered. The exports of gold and the less favorable treasury returns for July are not unexpected, and mean nothing as to coming business. There is a perceptible decrease in the demand for most manufactured products, and the actual distribution to consumers naturally lessens in midsummer.

There are still numerous advances in wages, but strikes grow more numerous and important. Money is still abundant, and while there is much more activity in commercial loans, it is not what would appear if all industries were fully employed. The volume of exchanges continued nearly as large as in 1892, because of the delay in spring operations, and though rapidly sinking to summer proportions, is 27 per cent. larger than last year.

The future turns on crops, and the market reflects the prevailing belief that the crops are to be fair. Stocks carried over are such that a yield of 7,000,000 bales cotton and 420,000,000 bushels of wheat would meet all needs, but lower prices promise larger yields, and of corn probably the largest on record.

Western receipts of wheat, not half last year's, express disappointment at prices, while exports for the week, about a quarter of last year's, show that foreign dealers are not regarding the situation with anxiety. Nor do British accounts indicate any anxiety about cotton, while efforts are reported by some American mills to sell part of the large stocks taken some months ago, apparently exceeding their needs for the year. If unfavorable to some speculators, these are cheering indications, for it is better to have fair crops than to get higher prices for what remains.

Orders have so accumulated in iron products that some works forego the usual summer rest, and are turning out to begin blast will add about 5,000 tons weekly to the production.

Yet the week has been in new business the dullness since the rise in prices began, as many hesitate to buy after the greatest advance, and are quotations for some speculators, these are cheering indications, for it is better to have fair crops than to get higher prices for what remains.

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## FINISHED ITS WORK.

The National Silver Committee, Appointed at Memphis, Reports the Result of Its Labors—How It Is Proposed to Promulgate the Sixteen-to-One Idea, and Set the Claims of the White Metal Before the People.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The national silver committee, composed of one representative from each state and territory and appointed by the Memphis people's convention, finished its work yesterday. Judge Henry G. Miller, of Chicago, who is now acting as one of the referees of the Horner-Harvey debate, was selected as permanent chairman, and J. H. Brown, permanent secretary. The following executive committee was named: A. J. Warner, Ohio; A. Walcott, Indiana; N. C. Blanchard, Louisiana; George F. Bowen, Colorado, and Judge A. J. Rucker, Chicago.

Three bureaus for the dissemination of silver literature, and the promulgation of the 16 to 1 idea will be established by the committee—one in Chicago, one in Nashville, Tenn., and the third in San Francisco. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whether the single gold standard with increasing debt and consequent ruin for the masses of the people shall be made perpetual in this country, or whether the constitutional standard of gold and silver, with better prices for the products of labor, and safer conditions for business shall be maintained, is the question which the people at the election in 1896."

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## MCKINLEY'S CANDIDACY.

Little Prospect of a Revival of the Ultra Protection Law.

If the fate of William McKinley, Jr., as a candidate for the republican presidential nomination should depend on a comparison of the apparent results of his tariff and those of the present tariff, he would get left by a large majority. A few weeks ago the McKinley organs were disconcerted to find that the silver question was the uppermost thought in the public mind, because it had a tendency to hide the benefits of the tariff of 1890, and the calamities of that of 1894. Now the danger is that the contrast between them will become too glaring, and that the offenses of McKinley, as the chief engineer of the republican defeats of 1890 and 1892, will be too freshly brought to mind. For it is not to be denied that the contrast is very great. We publish elsewhere a carefully prepared statement of the showing in a large number of protected industries, telling us how employment has increased and how wages have advanced in protected manufacturing industries since the Wilson bill became a law, and the contrary effect in the same shops after the McKinley tariff went in force.

We shall not take an unfair advantage of the McKinleyites, however. We do not accept the maxim: Post hoc ergo propter hoc. These figures do not prove that the McKinley tariff was worse than the Wilson tariff, or that the latter was better than the former. The fact is that the difference between them was not sufficient to account for the industrial changes here recorded. There were other overruling causes, and among these the currency, or rather the credit question as dependent upon the currency question, was by far the most important. The Sherman act, so-called, by which four million five hundred thousand ounces of silver were bought each month and added to the fiat money of the country, shook confidence on both sides of the ocean in the standard of value. Gradually, but with increasing volume, capital was withdrawn from the country, taking the form of gold exports, which became so large that after this act had been in force two years and a half a genuine alarm filled the public mind.

The panic of 1893 was the consequence. It came just at the right time to enable the McKinleyites to say that it was caused by the election of Cleveland and a democratic congress. They availed themselves of the maxim Post hoc ergo propter hoc to the fullest extent, and they persuaded the workingmen of the country, who had lost employment and had their wages cut down, that this was the true cause of their sufferings. The workingmen could not understand the mysteries of finance, and although the democratic party that has met reverses in the fall elections preceding presidential campaigns has for many years proved a sure winner in the ensuing contest. Traversing only the last dozen years will demonstrate this conclusively. In 1883 New York and Ohio went over to democracy. Then came Cleveland's first election. All the doubtful states went republican in the fall of 1887 excepting New York, and in that state occurred the great democratic split resultant upon Henry George's campaign, which rendered democratic prospects discouraging. Then came Harrison's victory. In the fall of 1891 as well as well remembered New York, Massachusetts and Iowa went democratic, clearing the way for the great victory that returned President Cleveland to the white house.

So that the early brightening of democratic prospects this year and the promise of democratic success this fall are inspiring harbingers of a great victory next year.—Detroit Free Press.

THEIR OWN MEDICINE.

Republicans Trying to Dodge Their Own Arguments.

The republican papers resisted the improvement in business as long as they were able. They were unwilling to admit that improvement was taking place. They made themselves ridiculous by calamity howl even after their news columns announced the unmistakable improvement in business. Now that they deem it inexpedient longer to deny the fact, they insist that the democratic party is not entitled to any credit for it.

The new attitude is as untenable and inconsistent as the old one. Republicans have always maintained that whatever happened under republican rule was due to republican rule, and ways provided it was favorable. They have insisted that whatever occurs under a democratic administration is due to the acts of that administration, provided always it is in the nature of disaster. But these two positions cannot be held together. They are absurd. If the republicans are entitled to credit for prosperity when they are in power, so are the democrats under similar conditions. They held the democrats responsible for a panic which began and ran much of its course before the democrats had legislated at all. This was, of course, altogether unjust and unreasonable. But after the party had perfected all the legislation that it was able to perfect, republican papers and politicians said the laws which the democrats had legislated at all. This was, of course, altogether unjust and unreasonable. But after the party had perfected all the legislation that it was able to perfect, republican papers and politicians said the laws which the democrats had legislated at all. This was, of course, altogether unjust and unreasonable.

Acute observers know very well that we were near a panic in February last, and that the action of the administration averted it. This action was denounced by republicans at the time, but business interests have been the upgrade ever since. For this the democratic administration is entitled to the whole credit. To deny it is to cast reflection on one's